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ABSTRACT

A method, apparatus and data structure for managing data in a memory device. The memory device is divided into two volumes. The first volume is intended for storing relatively static data, i.e. data which does not change or is not rewritten frequently. The second volume is intended for storing dynamic data, i.e. data which is changed or rewritten frequently. Each of the volumes is divided into a number of blocks, for example erase blocks, with each block being divided into sectors. In the dynamic volume, each of the erase blocks has one sector allocated for storing metadata, and the remaining sectors in the erase block are available for storing data, other than metadata. In the static volume, each of erase blocks can store more than one sector of metadata, in addition to data other than metadata. The metadata may be stored in consecutive sectors in the erase blocks. According to another aspect, the data structure is suitable for flash disk memory devices and flash disk memory devices used for multimedia applications.